

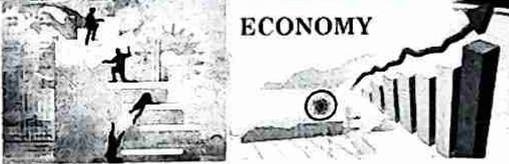
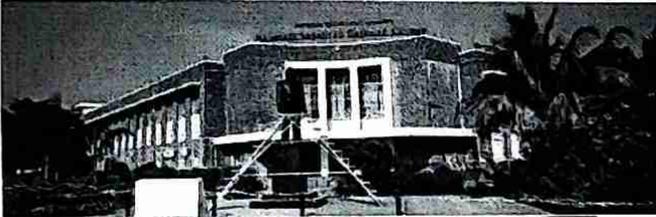


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# ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

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## ABSTRACT:

Women are economically and socially empowered. They became a potent force for change. So they play a significant role in domestic and social economic life of the society. On the other hand agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In a developing country like India agriculture contributes 13.5% to the GDP of the economy. It provides 55% employment in the country out of which a good number of work forces is shared by women. Role of women in the sector cannot be ignored they comprise 33% of agriculture labour force and 48% of self employed farmers. Rural women work in farmer handles responsibilities and also does her household activities. Among the household activities the primary job is taking care of livestock for poultry farm. The number of these invisible contributors goes up every year; about 80% of economically active women in India are employed in agriculture sector. To increase the productivity of Indian farmlands and double the farmer's income gender specific intervention should be made. Hence, this study was initiated with the objectives of the role and importance of rural women in agriculture field and the bridging the gap between men and women in essays to resources services support and opportunities of resources gender equality to agriculture field more policies and program has to give one or successful agriculture development.

**KEY WORDS:** *Agricultural development, Rural Women, Gender*

## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is the science and art of cultivation and list of which is the key part of human civilization. The history of agriculture trace back thousands of years ago. It simply refers to when the human being have knowledge regarding the collection of food instead of searching food directly by nature. The major agricultural products can be broadly grouped into foods, fiber, fuels, rubber, grains, vegetables, fruits, oils, milk, fungi etc. Over one third of the world's worker unemployed in agriculture. In many years agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. In many years it is seen that the role of women in agriculture development and their contribution is a still growing faster and faster in various field of agriculture like sowing, harvesting, weeding etc along with the other works like food security, horticulture, processing, nutrition, sericulture, fisheries and other allied sectors

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the role of women in agriculture and its allied fields.
2. To find out main obstacle in women growth in agriculture sector
3. To analyse the gender differences in role and activities in agriculture sector
4. To find out the bridge gap between men and women in essays to resources service support and opportunities.

Rural women form the most important productive workforce in the economy of majority of the Nations including India. They often manage more complex household work and hold various livelihood strategies every day. They mostly doing multiply including producing agriculture crops, tending animals, preparing food, working as a labour in the agricultural field for the wages,

collecting fuel and water, washing clothes engage in marketing rearing the children and caring the family members and all maintaining the whole house. They works number of labour intensive job in the agriculture field like weeding hoeing, grass cutting, picking cotton stick collection, looking vegetables and plucking sunflower separating of seeds from fibre, keeping of livestock etc and in any home relating to the production like milking, preparation of ghee, curd, chessed etc.

#### **The Role of Women in Agriculture and its Allied Fields:**

1. Rural women performs numerous labor intensive jobs such as weeding, hoeing, grass cutting picking, cotton stick collections, separation of seeds from fiber.
2. Searching of fire wood, like collection of wood, fetching water from remote areas is also the duty of women. Because a rural woman is responsible for farm activities, keeping of live stock and its other associated activities like milking, milk processing, and preparation of ghee are also carried out by the women. It is common practice in the rural areas to give an animal as part of a women's dowry.
3. Studies have revealed rural women earn extra income from the sale of milk and animals. Mostly women are engaged in cleaning of animal, sheds, watering and milking the animals. Rural women are also responsible for collection, preparing dung cakes an activity that also brings additional income to poor families.
4. It is evident that the women are playing a dominant role in the livestock production and management activities.
5. Poultry farming is one of the major sources of rural economy. In order to generate more and more income, rural women often sell all eggs and poultry meat and left nothing for personal use.
6. Due to poverty and lack of required level of proteins most of women have got a very poor health. Most of women suffer from malnutrition.
7. The study also noted that majority of the rural women are uneducated, unskilled and tradition-bounded, therefore their productive capacities are also low, and counted as unskilled labor.
8. Rural women have very hectic life. Her work starts from dawn and ends at dusk.
9. The daily routine work begins from house cleaning, fetching drinking water, dish washing, laundry, preparing food for family, care of children, tailoring and sewing clothes.
10. She manages these activities very smartly. Women farmers are frequently ignored in development strategies and policies. Women's are even more constrained because of cultural, traditional and sociological factors.

#### **Why women in agriculture?**

1. In order to eradicating poverty.
2. To ensure food security.
3. To increase their stake in agriculture.
4. Ownership in land, livestock, etc.

#### **Main Obstacles in Women Growth in Agriculture Sector:**

Few women holding of agricultural productive resources such as land, animals, and machinery. Women absence from decision making process, either inside or outside home. Women perform all un-mechanized agricultural tasks and perform multiple tasks, which add more burden to them. Women workers in agriculture suffer from high illiteracy rate among them and drop-out of schools. Women earn fewer wages, especially in joint, in formal and private sector. Women do not

know their legal rights. Miss applying some laws and regulations in favour of women such heritage legislation.

### **Gender Discriminations:**

Another issue is the problem-ridden conceptualization of women's and men's work in rural environments, in particular, the failure to recognize the importance of their differing roles. Analysis of the gender division of labour has revealed that women typically take on three types of roles in terms of the paid and unpaid labor they undertake. These three roles can be described as follows:-

#### **A. The productive role:**

This refers to market production and home/subsistence production undertaken by women which generates an income.

#### **B. The reproductive role:**

This refers to the child-bearing and child-rearing responsibilities borne by women.

#### **C. The community management role:**

This refers to activities undertaken by women to ensure the provision of resources at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role.

Another factor that needs to be taken into account is that certain tasks, activities or enterprises may be regarded as "male or female". For example, women typically gather forest products for fuel, food for the family, fodder for livestock and medicinal uses. Men more often cut wood to sell or use as building materials.

### **More Work Less Pay:**

The estimates for changes in the last 5-7 years show declines in employment ranging from 20 percent to as much as 77 per cent. Employment in agriculture is thus available for fewer days per year. It is therefore becoming essential for men to migrate in search of better-paid work. Women are filling this vacuum. Women are forced to accept work in agriculture in their own village under very bad conditions because they cannot migrate as easily as men. The farmer is faced with the increasing costs of production required for modern agriculture. He finds that he can squeeze his labour costs by using lower-paid women workers. Another factor that needs to be taken into account is that certain tasks, activities or enterprises may be regarded as "male or female". For example, women typically gather forest products for fuel, food for the family, fodder for livestock and medicinal uses. Men more often cut wood to sell or use as building materials.

### **Increased Trafficking of Women:**

One of the little known consequences of globalization and liberalization will be an increase in the trafficking of women. As the number of girls decline, the atrocities like rape, molestation, sexual harassment, kidnapping will increase manifold. Girls will be afraid to leave their homes. Women will be shackled at home. According to recent indications, India might soon become petting with Bangkok for the undesirable epithet of sex capital of the world.

### **Impact of Liberalization on Agricultural Women Workers:**

There is apprehension that economic liberalization, which tends to induce privatization and market-led technological change, may affect employment and income prospects of rural women adversely. The impact of economic liberalization on agricultural workers and women:

### **Malnutrition:-**

As an estimate between 40 to 50% of urban women and between 50 to 70% of rural women suffer from anemia. A significant section of men and women continue to be at least 5 to 8kg less than the desirable weight. Mean intake of 2100 calories by women suggests that 50% of the population is

subsisting on deficit diet which is less than 2100 calories. Chronic low level of energy intake and increase in the work demand obviously effects women's health and nutritional status negatively.

### Multi-Dimensional Role of Women:

#### Agricultural Activities:

Sowing, transplanting, weeding, irrigation fertilizer application, plant protection, harvesting, winnowing, storing etc.

#### Domestic Activities:

Cooking, childrearing, water collection, fuel wood gathering, household maintenance etc.

#### Allied Activities:

Cattle management, fodder collection, milking etc.

#### Horticulture:

Vegetable production, flower production, fruit production.

#### Sericulture:

Silk warm rearing, cocoon production.

### Challenges Faced By the Women in Agriculture:

Main Obstacles in Women Growth in Agriculture Sector: Few women holding of agricultural productive resources such as land, animals, and machinery. Women absence from decision making process, either inside or outside home. Women perform all un-mechanized agricultural tasks and perform multiple tasks, which add more burden to them. Women workers in agriculture suffer from high illiteracy rate among them and drop-out of schools. Women earn fewer wages, especially in joint, informal and private sector. Women do not know their legal rights. Miss applying some laws and regulations in favour of women such heritage legislation. 1. Gender Discriminations: Another issue is the problem-ridden conceptualization of women's and men's work in rural environments, in particular, the failure to recognize the importance of their differing roles. Analysis of the gender division of labour has revealed that women typically stake on three types of roles in terms of the paid and unpaid labour they undertake.

#### These three roles can be described as follows: -

- a) **The productive role:** This refers to market production and home/subsistence production undertaken by women which generates an income.
- b) **The reproductive role:** This refers to the child-bearing and child-rearing responsibilities borne by women.
- c) **The community management role:** This refers to activities undertaken by women to ensure the provision of resources at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role. Another factor that needs to be taken into account is that certain tasks, activities or enterprises may be regarded as "male or female".

### Women in Agriculture

1. Swaminathan, the famous agricultural scientist describes that it was woman who first domesticated crop plants and thereby initiated the art and science of farming.
2. Maintaining the ancillary branches in this sector, like animal husbandry, fisheries and vegetable cultivation, depends almost solely on women.
3. On an average woman spends nearly 3300 hours in the field in a crop season as against 1860 hours by a man.
4. Women have played and continue to play a key role in the conservation of basic life support systems such as land, water, flora and fauna.

5. According to the agriculture census of 2010-11, only 12.69 percent of rural women have operational land ownership.
6. Farm women felt the impact on their children's education to a large extent, as they were able to provide them with better educational facilities as well as chances to get an education outside the village.

### Concerns / Challenges

The 2011 census figures list only 32.8 per cent women formally as primary workers in the agricultural sector, in contrast to 81.1 per cent men.

But the undeniable fact remains that women work harder and longer than male farmers. Men get more than their share of visibility on TV, in governmental publicity material and within the banking sectors but millions of women farmers have no spokesperson from their ranks.

Women are usually not listed as primary earners and owners of land assets within their families. So getting loans, participating in mandi panchayats, assessing and deciding the crop patterns, and bargaining for MSPs (minimum support prices), loans and subsidies, remain male activities.

Over the last decade, as farming became less and less profitable and small and marginal farmers began migrating to cities, rural jobs for full-time women daily-wage labourers in the agricultural sector have shrunk alarmingly.

Gender wage gap is highest in agricultural sector. In the wake of the severe water crisis several women agricultural labourers have to shift professions and they find it difficult to adapt themselves to any other work apart from farming.

Insights Mind maps [www.insightsonindia.com](http://www.insightsonindia.com) Page 2 [www.insightsias.com](http://www.insightsias.com)

### Way Forward

#### Skill empowerment

Training in the area of Field operations, Conservation of biodiversity and Organic farming etc. Technology development for women a. designing of tools for various field operations b. providing Veterinary knowledge

#### Creation of self help groups

For financial support

For generation of employment

#### Projection of contribution of women by collecting and analysing data

Projection of successful women in agriculture

#### Representation of their contribution in economic term

Providing Financial Powers

Giving representation in land holdings

Accessibility to Bank loans

Changes in legal, financial, and educational systems must be undertaken in order to enhance women's social and economic contributions

- Provide support to those women's organizations and farmers who promote new conceptual and development programs and who contribute to the implementation of new ideas
- Diversifying income-generating activities and the provision of other services in rural areas.
- Participation in policies that benefit rural women can ensure truthful answers being given to this vulnerable group.

- Governments have a key role to play in supporting the access to land, water and seeds to rural women who are involved in small-scale agriculture.
- The farmer has traditionally never wanted anything from a government except a fair support price
- The training of rural women is very important, especially with the adoption of modern agricultural techniques that are tailored to local conditions, with a view to achieving economic redevelopment without degrading the environment.

#### Measures taken by the government for upliftment of women in agriculture sector

1. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare implements various programmes of farmers including women in agriculture sector.
2. As per directives for the Women Component Plan, the State Governments have been asked to ensure flow of funds to the tune of 30% for the benefit of women farmers.
1. **Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP):-** Empower women in agriculture by making systematic investments to enhance their participation and productivity Create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods of rural women.
2. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM):-** Providing cropping system based training to women farmers to create awareness on improved technology for increasing production and productivity of crops.
3. **National Horticulture Mission:-** Women are organized into Self Help Groups and farm inputs and technological & extension supports are provided to make women self-reliant.
  - The women in rural area should be educated
  - To promote the rural development programmes.
  - A good and democratic leadership should be created at the grass root level.
  - Women's club and other organizations should be set up in the village.

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